

THE Gleichen Call



Ninth Year, No. 23

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915

Per Year \$1.50

Rain Spoils Gleichen Exhibition Some Wonderful Exhibits

The Greatest Baseball Game Ever Played in Alberta

The Experimental Station Exhibit Interesting and Instructive

Complete List of Prize Winners

The Gleichen District Agricultural Association's eighth annual exhibition proved far from being the success that its seven predecessors were, despite the fact that the officers and directors worked nobly to make it the best. There is nobody to blame for it unless it be old Jupiter Pluvius, and it seems the old fellow has it in for all Gleichen exhibitions and stampedes. Some wag suggests that when rain is needed next time instead of praying just advertise an exhibition or stampede and Jupiter will surely prove accommodating. However, as he has been good ever since we will forgive him if he will only leave our farmers alone until the harvest is over.

Wednesday afternoon and night the rain certainly was plentiful, causing many would-be exhibitors throughout the country to remain at home Thursday as the roads were very muddy and the sky threatening; yet only a few showers occurred which proved sufficient to stop everything in the way of sports excepting the baseball match, which proved the best and most exciting ever played here and admitted the greatest ball game played in Alberta, the score being 2 to 3 in 16 innings in favor of Gleichen. It may be better to modestly use the report of a Calgary writer appearing in the Morning Albertan which appears elsewhere in this issue.

Each evening Mrs. Laycock supplied good entertainments and dances in the Opera House, which were well patronized and thoroughly enjoyed.

On Friday Jupiter was still more disappointing and no sports whatever was permissible and had to be indefinitely postponed.

Despite all the drawbacks there was never a finer exhibit of grains, grasses and vegetables. These were really magnificent.

The poultry exhibits were quite equal in quality and quantity to last year, but in horses, cattle, sheep and swine there was a deplorable shortage as compared with former years, which was to be expected considering the weather conditions.

The cooking and dairy departments were quite up to former years and made many a bachelor regret that he had been so bashful in obtaining a home of his own.

The ladies' work department nearly reached last year's in number of exhibits considering that they were limited this year to provincial entries, and for that reason was the more interesting and in quality fully as good.

The educational department also made a great drop in entries which was to be expected.

The judges were as follows:

Horses, J. W. Durno of Calgary.

Cattle and hogs, Prof. Carlyle.

Dogs, Rev. Mr. Gandier.

Poultry, G. S. Warren of Ouelletteville.

Roots and vegetables, G. H. Walters and M. Legget.

Cooking and dairy, Mrs. W. M. Kirkup and Mrs. James McLeod.

Ladies work, Mrs. A. R. Yates and Mrs. P. McLean.

No little credit is due the judges for the very efficient manner in which they conducted their arduous duties.

Experimental Exhibit Very Interesting

The Lethbridge Experimental Station exhibit made up for many of the shortages in other departments, and is worthy of special mention. Much credit is due to Messrs. R. H. Wodell and O. C. Hicks, who were in charge, and never tired answering the hundreds of questions they were pilled with.

For the past twenty-five years or more the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has been collecting information about Canadian farming through the various experimental stations and farms throughout the Dominion. This fund of knowledge has not yet been put before all the farmers in Canada as the department would like. This year the director of the experimental farms had twenty-six exhibits made at Ottawa and sent out to the various stations from coast to coast. Each station adds its own local material of interest to the farmers in the district. The exhibit is placed in charge of a man from the experimental farm and sent to all the fairs possible to reach the farmers.

One of the main features is the farmer's mailing list. The government will send its bulletins on field crop production, live-stock, dairying, poultry, horticulture, bees and tobacco culture free of charge to any farmer who puts his name down on one of the mailing list forms supplied.

The exhibit itself is eminently practical. The old style agricultural exhibit composed of small sheaves of grains and grasses arranged in stars, circles, crescents, etc., imperfectly named, and hand picked grains in sealed bottles has been superseded by an exhibit of models of farm buildings, poultry buildings and other articles which are most educational and give a man who is interested enough to observe them, some good ideas to take home and build upon. There are also some thirty-five different circulars on agriculture and dairying matters for distribution.

Some of the interesting and educational features of the exhibit are the models of a plank frame truss barn with a self-supporting roof; section of a good warm wall for a dairy stable; model of open front poultry houses and grit and mash hoppers for feeding poultry; model bee hive with tools and smoker for handling bees; model hot bed for early flowers and vegetables; model of a portable hog cabin; noxious weeds which every farmer should know in large amounts. Also a model of a stave silo which will take care of the fodder corn which grows well here to silage stage and a glass hive of live bees very actively at work tending brood and sipping honey.

The Experimental Farm at Lethbridge has contributed fruits such as apples, currants, raspberries and strawberries, and vegetables, asparagus, rhubarb, peas in glass jars. Also some fine specimens of fodder and green peas in the vine; alfalfa and ears of selected squaw corn.

The provincial entomologist and cut-worm expert at Lethbridge has also supplied mounts of injurious insects, giving their full life history and a very comprehensive bulletin on their control.

It is the intention of the experimental farm to attend the next annual Fair here with a similar and better exhibit and hope that the

weather will be such as to guarantee a large and successful meeting.

Greatest Ball Game Played in Alberta

16 Innings, Score 3 to 2

Calgary Morning Albertan:

Iroquois... 000 010 001 000 000 0-2
Gleichen... 001 100 000 000 001 1-3

The above tells the story of one of the greatest ball games ever played in Alberta. On Thursday the lowly and much despised Iroquois of the Calgary league, traveled to Gleichen and locked horns with the Gleichen Wonders.

The game started fine and for two innings neither side scored, however, Gleichen in their half of the third, by a walk and two singles, got a man over. In the fourth Wilson, the twirler for the Wonders, banged the ball over the race track for the second run and then the boys settled down. In the ninth L'Evique singled and injured his leg making the base. The utility Indian was brought into action and pilfered second, made third on a sacrifice and scored on a long single. The next man flied out leaving the score two all at the ninth.

Then came the ball game, for seven more innings the struggle continued, both pitchers pulled themselves out of tight corners on several occasions. Sensational catches, pickups and double plays were pulled off in quick succession on two occasions. Both pitchers found the bags full with none out and managed to retire the sides without a score. In the sixteenth two singles and a sacrifice put Gleichen men on second and third, and the next man fanned. The next batter had one strike on him, when McCaig, who was on third, tore in for the plate. McEwen lined the ball over, the batter swung and foul tipped, the umpire watching the batter and runner saw the batter swing and the runner slide. He called the man safe on account of interference by the catcher, who in his eagerness to get the ball slipped out of his position and tried to push away's bat out of the way, and the game was over. It was unfortunate for the Redskins as the batter fowled. However, if the game had not ended at that moment it would still be going.

Both teams played practically errorless ball, only three being made which did in no way effect the scoring.

Both pitchers stuck the game the full distance and were going strong at the finish. McEwen was in rare form and struck out men when things looked the worst. Wilson for the victors, pitched heady ball, and was hard to hit safe. Red McTeere gathered five hits off Wilson and led the averages for the game. Oliver played errorless ball and took many hard chances.

The Iroquois put up a grand article of ball as a team, as can be realized by the fact that they held Gleichen scoreless from the fourth inning to the end of the sixteenth.

Too much cannot be said for the generous treatment accorded the Calgary team by the Gleichen fans, who saw that the boys wanted for nothing in the line of amusement or eats, much to the satisfaction of fat McCrystle, who entertained the fans all the afternoon when on the coaching lines. It is probable that

a return game will be arranged.

The line up was as follows:

Calgary	Gleichen
D McTeere	2b McArthur
McEwing	p Wilson
McCristol	1b McCaig
L'Evique	cf Peck
Wark	rf Awrey
G McTeere	c Leonard
Venini	lf B McArthur
Oliver	3b Munn
Mooney	ss Service

Umpire H Dunn,

Prize Winners

REGISTERED CLYDES

Stallion, 4 yrs. old or over 1st, also cup for champion stallion, won by Clark Bros.

Stallion 3 yrs. old 1st; dry mare, any age 1st and 2nd; two year old filly 1st; team in harness only 1st; stallion Canadian bred, 2 years and over 1st; Canadian bred filly 2 years old 1st and cup for champion mare, also reserve champion mare and stallion, won by Jno. Clark, Jr.

Brood mare with foal at foot 1st; yearling filly 1st; Canadian bred filly 1 year old 1st and foal born in 1915 1st won by J. Prowse.

REGISTERED SHIRES

Dry mare any age 1st, 2nd and 3rd; brood mare with foal at foot 1st; foal born in 1915 1st and 1st and 2nd for team in harness only, won by McHugh Bros

REGISTERED PERCHERONS

Stallion, 4 yrs. and over 1st; dry mare any age 1st; brood mare with foal at foot 1st and 2nd; foal 1915 1st and 2nd won by J. C. Hutchinson.

GRADES AGRICULTURAL

Dry mare or gelding any age 1st and foal 1915 1st won by C. A. Millie.

STANDARD BRED

Best Stallion 3 yrs. and over 1st J. H. Riley.

HARNESS HORSES

Best single ladies driver mare or gelding and best single turnout Jas. Young 1st, S. A. Hall 2nd.

Best saddle horse and best cow-horse 1st Sam Brown, 2nd Dick Neil.

Best saddle pony, 1st Dennis Ramsbottom, 2nd Douglas James.

REGISTERED CATTLE

Best Shorthorn yearling heifer; best Holstein cow; best Holstein calf 1st, and cup for champion registered animal on ground won by C. A. Millie.

Best Jersey bull 1st Wm. Walsh. Special for best pen, 3 females, 1st James Young, 2nd C.A. Millie.

NON-REG. CATTLE

Best Dairy cow, Wm. Walsh.

Best cow beef type, Jas. Young.

SWINE, REG.

Berkshire boar over 1 yr. boar under 1 yr., sow under 1 yr. Frank Daw 1st and 2nd; also 1st for pen of 2 butcher hogs under 150 pounds.

DOGS

Pointer or setter, dog, 1st Mrs. S. D. Curran; bitch, 1st Dennis Ramsbottom.

POULTRY

Orpingtons Buff, 1st cock, 1st hen, 1st pullet, G.H. Walters; 2nd hen Harry Carrick.

Orpingtons Black, 1 cock, 1-2 hen T. H. Beach.

Orpingtons a.o.v., 1st cock, hen, cockerel and pullet, G. H. Walters.

Plymouth Rocks Barred, 1st cock G.H. Walters; 2 cock, 1 hen, 1-2 ckl, 1 pullet, D. Wilson.

Wyandotte white, all to Mrs. W. F. Erford.
Rhode Island Reds, 1 cock, 1 hen J. C. Hutchinson; 2 cock, 2 hen,

1 ckl., 2 pullet, Mrs. L.A. Moore.
Games, 1 cock, hen, ckl. and pullet, D. Wilson; 2 hen, ckl. and pullet, A.G.G. Hamar.

Leghorns r.c. white, 1-2 hen, 1-2 ckl. 1-2 pullet Harry Hamar.

Leghorns, s.c. brown, 1-2 hen Ed. Boyce

Leghorns r.c. brown, 1 cock G. H. Walters, 2 cock, 1-2 hen, ckl. and pullet, Ed. Boyce.

Bantams a.v., 1 cock, 2 hen, G. H. Walters; 1 hen, 1-2 pullet, H. Carrick.

Turkeys a.v. young, 1 cock, 1 hen, Mrs. Erford.

Ducks Pekin, 1 male and female, G. H. Walters.

Ducks a.o.v. 1 male, Millicent Vigar; 1 female, G. H. Walters.

Geese Toulouse, 1 male, 2 female G. H. Walters; 2 male, 1 female, Mrs. Erford.

Guinea Fowl, 1 male and female Mrs. Finnegan.

Belgian Hares, 1 old buck Chas. Walker.

Special by J A Ramsay for best Barred Rock cock or hen \$1. won by G H Walters.

Buff Orpington special, ditto.
Special by S A Hall for best cock or hen in Mediterranean class, \$1., won by G H Walters.

Special by S A Hall for the best Wyandotte cock or hen, \$1. won by Mrs. Erford.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES

Beet 1st, parsnips 2nd, turnips Swede 2, turnips white 1, potatoes russet 2, potatoes a.v. 2 J. Prowse.

Beets 2, cori 1, cabbage 2, parsnips 1, green peas late 2, tomatoes 1, John Newman.

Beans 1, corn 2, green peas early 1, turnips white 2, R A Brown.

Beans 2, green peas late 1, A. Parker.

Carrots, 1 J R Allgood, 2 Mrs. Finnegan.

Cabbage 2, turnips swede 2, vegetable marrow 1 G Harvey.

Cucumbers a.v. Frank Daw.
Margles 1, T Naylor, 2 A F Wilson.

Onions, 1-2 Mrs. T. Plant.
Potatoes russet 1, potatoes a.v. 1 W H McPhee.

Potatoes early rose, John Alstot.
Special, collection of eight or more varieties, 1st A Parker, 2nd Frank Daw, 3rd J Newman.

GRAINS AND GRASSES

Wheat, spring, marquis, sheaf 1 Frank Daw, 2nd John Allstot; threshed 1 Wm Walsh, 2 J B Johansson.

Wheat, spring Stanley 2nd; Alberta Red 1st, barley a.v. 2nd, timothy 2nd, brome grass 1st and special for best collection of sheaf grain, won by J.B. Johansson.

Barley a.v. 1st, J Prowse.
Oats 1st, timothy 1st and silver medal for fodder corn by Bank of Commerce, Frank Daw.

Oats 2nd John Allstot.
Alfalfa 1st W H McPhee, 2nd C A Millie.

Red Clover 1st J Glamback, 2nd B S Corey.

Brome Grass 2nd C A Millie.
Fodder Corn 2nd Jas. Young by Canadian Bank of Commerce

EDUCATIONAL

Geography, map of Alberta Gladys Thomas.
Pastel Drawing, Grouping of fruit, Loma Koutp

Drawing, Original designs of wall paper, book and cover, exhibition by grades 5, 6 and 7 Gleichen School

Pennmanship, Loma Koutp and Jean Walker.
Best Needle work of any school girl, Marian Walsh and Gladys Thomas.

COOKING AND DAIRY
Two loaves bread, any flour Mrs. Walters, Mrs. A F Wilson

Two loaves bread, graham flour, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Allgood.
(Continued on page 8)

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

LOST—Sleeve link in Gleichen, \$10 Reward for return to Box B., CALL office. 25

FOR SALE—Household effects, single buggy, harness, horses and cows. Must be disposed of before end of this month. Apply to John Roberts. 23

STRAYED—from Gleichen on Tuesday night, Aug. 24, a dark brown 5 year old gelding, has a rawhide halter on, brander BT on left shoulder. A suitable reward is offered.
A.G.G. Hamar.

MONEY TO LOAN

Reasonable Terms. We have been appointed Financial Correspondents for an Eastern Company which makes loans with only 2 per cent brokerage fee. Write us for terms, stating the value of your property and amount of loan desired. Address Financial Agency, 500 McArthur Bldg Winnipeg, Man. 23

WANTED—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or small house to rent. Apply C. C. Ryan, care Call office. 19tf

\$50 REWARD will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: H2 on left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1 1915 to Nov. 15 1915. E. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P. O., Alta.

STRAYED—2 year old filley, dark grey, almost a black, lighter mane and tail, tip of one ear split, wire cut right front leg at the breast, no brand Reward, A. Alston, Majorville. 21

DRESSMAKING and children's sewing. Prices moderate. Apply to Mrs. D. C. Wishart. 13tf

FOR SALE—International gasoline engine three horse power; pump, 500 feet of 1 1/2 pipe, 10 barrel galvanized tank suitable for cistern. All very cheap if taken at once. Apply Roy M. Allen. 13tf

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 101, Gleichen. 15

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See F. A. Williams, Box 50 Gleichen. 48tf

FOR SALE—Being short of pasture I will dispose of either mares or geldings at a very low figure. Apply to J. M. Telford, Cluny. 23

Joseph O'Keefe
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public.
Offices in
ROYAL BANK BUILDING
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

ROSE TEA "is good tea"



Prairie Lodge 44

Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

F. Scott, Noble Grand
R. P. Umbrite, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 35

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—

GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

F. W. Jones, H. D. McKay
C.C. K. of Rand

T. H. Beach Auctioneer

Sales Conducted any
place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harne-
r's. Office phone 3, residence phone
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GLEICHEN, ALTA.

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Graduate Royal College Dental Sur-
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Dentistry Practiced in all its
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WILL VISIT GLEICHEN
EVERY TWO MONTHS
For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

Semi-ready Tailor.



Choose your Cloth pattern and
Suit Style.

We can make you a Suit to your
exact physique in five days—a
express train schedule at the shop

Special Order Tailoring we can
do—Bespoke Tailoring, they term it
in England.

300 imported British fabrics to
choose from: Worsted, Serge,
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spuns. 20 new designs in men's
suits.

\$18 up to \$35, \$40. Exclusive in-
portations in the higher-priced gar-
ments.

The Hicks Trading Co.
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DR. DeVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable
medicine for all Female Complaints. Monthly
or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any
address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG
CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim
and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter";
in Tonic—will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for
\$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price.
THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.
Sold at Yates Drug Store

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming
and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1915

Stimulate Rural Development

According to a message received by President Tory the question of establishing an adequate system of rural credits for Canada is not to be taken up by the Dominion government, says the Edmonton Journal. It has all it can attend to at the moment in connection with the war, but there is no doubt that once peace returns it will address itself to these very important troubles.

With the far-reaching economic changes that set in between two and three years ago, and that were accentuated by the outbreak of war, all saw clearly the truth of what teen students had been saying all along, that we were getting away in Western Canada from the only sound and sure basis of prosperity. Urban population was too great in proportion to rural. "Back to the land" became the cry. Low to increase agricultural production became a subject of dominant interest.

But the more one studied it, the more apparent was that many of the plans being proposed so enthusiastically for the improvement of economic conditions had little to commend them. They rested on no better knowledge of fundamentals than did the original over-boosting from the effects of which we are now suffering.

"Albertan" writing in the Nor' West Farmer, makes a very keen analysis of some of the proposals that have been made for helping a man to get a start at farming. The idea of putting an inexperienced man on a small piece of land, and lending him \$500 to start with, he shows to be utterly absurd. Among the requisites of successful agriculture is "land of an area sufficient and a quality suitable to the crops to be grown." He has little trouble in proving that the mixed farmer requires a half-section of land in order to accomplish anything worth while.

It is not urged that the government should give the settler this amount of land, but it should be made possible for him to secure the use of an extra quarter-section, while he is developing and proving upon his homestead, and later on to acquire it on easy terms in point of actual cash outlay, but on severe terms as to use and residence thereon.

"Albertan" lays down this proposition, the truth and importance of which appeals greatly to the Journal:

Intelligent use of the land, he writes, is of vastly more importance to the state than its titination. Therefore, it is the use of the land that should be facilitated rather than the mere granting of title to it, and it is by being able to secure the use of sufficient land to enable him to live well and to lay by a little for the future that the farmers will be able to restore prosperity to our languishing towns and cities.

There are other things besides sufficient land that are required for successful agriculture. Adequate machinery equipment, power suitable to the work to be done and sufficient to assure its being done at the proper time, working capital, and experience and enterprise are all very strong factors.

The comments of "Albertan" on the proposal to loan each settler \$500 are particularly apt. A considerable proportion of the recipients would be men who never had that amount of money before, and could not make intelligent use of it. The public generally do not take seriously their obligations to the government.

He is convinced that much better results are to be obtained by granting enough land to attract settlers who have already enough money to finance themselves. Among such men are thousand of homesteaders who formerly went to the railway camps and the cities to earn a grub-stake will find employment, while the experience will make them better farmers. The article simply confirms the opinion that any aid which the government has to give is likely to be best applied through those who are already established on land. By allowing them to extend their operations, they will give employment to men without agricultural experience, who will in turn be able to take up farming on their own account.

That is the safe road "back to the land". It has not as attractive a look as has the prospect of becoming all at once a landed proprietor on your own account. But in this, as in other connections, things are not always what they seem.

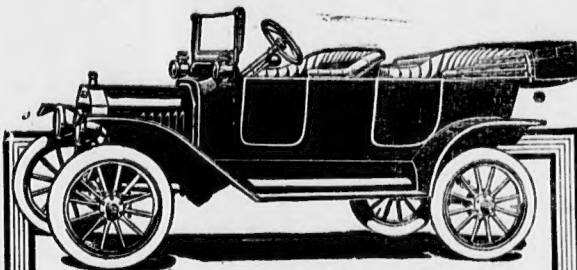
Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in the Gleichen district, all but 33 acres broken and 150 now in crop. There is a good house, stable and three granaries on the property, as well as five horses a number of pigs and about 200 chickens all of which is offered at \$10,000, \$4,000 cash down required and balance on easy payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office,
Gleichen.

The best souvenirs of the Stampede are obtainable at R. A. Bird's photo gallery.



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout \$480

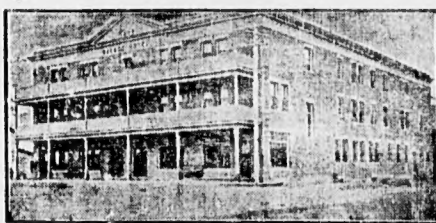
Ford Touring Car \$530

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

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The new managers will endeavor to give the travelling public first-class accommodation

OAK OAK OAK

2x4's 2x6's and 2x8's from 4 to 16 feet long, all in the best of seasoned oak. Buy your reaches and eveners from us and get the full size of the stick for less money than you can buy elsewhere. This class of goods isn't meant for SHOW but for STRENGTH and we can guarantee the latter.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:

"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is:

Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the
OIL MAN

He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—That's why.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assistances is also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

F. K. CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson

Successor to McKie and Henderson

REAL ESTATE

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New Man in The FIELD

Prepared to pay CASH for
FAT CATTLE

and

FAT HOGS

at any point in Alberta.

All hogs for shipment at Gleichen must be delivered on
Wednesday of each week.

W. R. Payne, Gleichen, Alta

Phones, Residence R401; Ranch R503
or M1888, Grain Exchange, Calgary Alta.

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—O—

Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

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Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds

How To Preserve Fruit Without Using Sugar

To put up fruits without sugar, simply prepare them in the ordinary way, see that the jars are perfectly clean, thoroughly scalded with boiling water, filled to the top and left a considerable time; boil the rubbers and covers, and see that the rubbers are soft and free from grooves or cracks, place the fruit in the jars, fill with cold water, place them in a boiler filled with cold water, heat to the boiling point. Berries will do if removed when the boiling point is reached. Large fruits, such as peaches, pears, plums, cherries and the like should get 20 to 30 minutes boiling.

A board should be placed in the bottom of the boiler to keep the jars from the direct heat of the stove. Fruit thus prepared will be found excellent for pies, delicious for eating with cream, and generally superior to the sugar-syrup preserves. In properly airtight jars they will also keep quite as long.

Raspberries,
Apricots,
and Peaches

An Important Point is
BUY YOUR FRUIT FROM

THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO.
LTD.
GENERAL MERCHANTS

TROTTING STALLION FOR SERVICE

The Prize Winning Stallion
BARON CHIMES
Will stand for the season 1915 at
G. F. Taylor's & Co.'s Barn, Gleichen

He is registered under the rules of the American Trotting Register as follows: 28463 Baron Chimes (9) b. b. foal 1906; by Chimes 2536 (dam Maryetta) by Baron Wilks 4726; grand dam Argentine by Pomeroy 3116, etc. Baron Chimes 28463, time 2:16 (sire of 8) in the 2:30 list and 4 in the 2:06 list; he by Kleckner with dams of 131 and sires of 201 in the 2:30 list; he is by Hamiltonian, 21 the world's famous sire for speed. First dam Jenny Hannon, the dam of Brass Band who was the Canadian Futurity in Toronto in 1902, open to the Dominion. Aired V 2:15; Grace R 2:21; Jenny Hannon Vol. XVI by Nassau 1281; 2nd dam Katie Robinson by Ash and Patchen Band others.

CERTIFICATE

The pedigree of the trotting stallion Baron Chimes 28463 is described as follows: Bred standard; color bay; foal in the year 1906, has been examined in the Department, and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding, and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 31st day of January 1911.
Geo. Harnett,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Terms on application to
J. H. RILEY, Owner

Picture Framing Photography

R. A. BIRD
Photographer

Has taken over the Gleichen Photo studio and will be in Gleichen every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and at Bassano Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
All Work Guaranteed. See his work in enlarging, amateur finishing and Professional work.

Gleichen and Bassano

Several of the Gleichen soldier boys in camp at Sarcee visited their Gleichen friends over Sunday.

POST OFFICE CAKE

Cakes, Pies and Doughnuts
Special orders taken for
Sunday cooking

Regular Meal Hours: Short orders at
anytime. Meal tickets 21 meals \$6

White help only employed.

W. J. DODDS, Proprietor

Persistency in Advertising

One stroke of bell in a thick fog does not give any lasting impression of its location, but when followed by repeated strokes at regular intervals the densest fog or the darkest night cannot long conceal its whereabouts. Likewise a single insertion of an advertisement—as compared with regular and systematic advertising—is in its effect not unlike a sound which, heard but faintly once, is lost in space and soon forgotten.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ST. EDWARD WALKER, C.V.O., L.L.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager
V. G. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager



Suits Made to Order in Four Days

300 patterns to choose from—All imported British Worsteds, Serges, Cheviots, Vicunas, Tweeds and Homespuns—The richest collection of weaves ever shown.

We have secured the sole right to sell Semi-ready Special Order Tailoring—hand-tailored clothes made by specialists in fine tailoring—20 different styles in the Album of Fashion.

It takes exactly four days at the shops to finish a suit, and we guarantee satisfaction and an accurate fit without a try-on.

Values from \$18 up.

The Hicks Trading Co.
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Gleichen Livery Barn

Having moved into town with my family I have now taken entire charge of the Gleichen Livery Barn where I will be most pleased to meet all who may want anything in this line of business.

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen
PROPRIETOR.

B. A. JOHNSTON ...Auctioneer...

Auctioneering is Our Specialty
SALES CONDUCTED WHERE DESIRED
Enter Street and 5th Avenue
Phone 6347. Calgary, Alta.

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table takes effect next Sunday, May 30th, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 13—west bound—2:02
" 815—west bound—3:45
" 3—west bound—12:55
" 14—east bound—21:08
" 4—east bound—15:50
" 510—east bound—21:09

W. W. Winspear
General Merchant,
Nanaka



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods



PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY
MADE IN CANADA

METROPOLITAN FASHIONS
FOR WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

A new and convenient means whereby women in all parts of Canada may avail themselves of the latest styles shown in Montreal—and at very low prices—is provided by Almy's Limited, the biggest store in the Eastern metropolis. They have just issued a "Summer Bargain Bulletin" showing a bewildering variety of the very latest things in women's and misses' shirtwaists, blouses, skirts, summer dresses, smart hats, lingerie, and dainty garments for children and babies. This interesting little book, filled with items of greatest interest to women, will be sent free upon request, and articles ordered from it will be sent promptly by parcels post, with an absolute guarantee of the purchaser's satisfaction. Almy's Limited are now conducting a Department Store in the location formerly occupied by Scroggie's Limited, who went into liquidation, October, 1914, and the new management has brought the service of Montreal's largest store up to a very high standard. Request for the "Summer Bargain Bulletin" should be addressed to Almy's Limited, Montreal, Department.

Germ-n's Supply of Copper

About nine-tenths of Germany's supply of copper comes from the United States and her dependence at the present time is completed by the curious fact that the chief supplementary sources on which she has previously relied are Australia, Belgium, Japan, Serbia and Great Britain—now enemy countries. The only neutral country in a position to supply copper to Germany is Sweden but the amount is small, and, unless we are mistaken, Sweden has prohibited exportation.—London Times.

The Only Way

Crawford—Do you think it right to quarrel with one's wife over the telephone?

Crabshaw—That's the only time to do it. You can shut her off before she can get in the last word.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

A farmer wrote to the editor of an agricultural paper as follows: "I have a horse that has been afflicted for the past year with periodical fits of dizziness. Please let me know what I should do with him, as he seems to get worse instead of better. I am afraid he will be unfit for work if something is not done soon." In the next issue of this paper appeared: "When the jock is looking all right, sell him to some one."

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."

—Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 2961 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."—Miss ESTELLA MAGUIRE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (containing) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1060

Creamery or Cheese Factory

Information Supplied by the North Dakota Experimental Station

Which pays best, the creamery or cheese factory? The following illustrations will give a basis for answering this question.

One hundred pounds of 4 per cent. milk contains 4 pounds of butter fat, which at 30c. will bring \$1.20. If butter brings 20 cents the return will be \$1.40, the overrun being 20 per cent.

This same 100 pounds of 4 per cent. milk, turned into cheese, will produce 10½ pounds, which at 14 cents a pound would bring \$1.47. The whey, which is the by-product from cheese, is worth say 10 cents per 100 pounds, while the skim milk, the by-product in butter making, is worth 25 cents a hundred, leaving the gross return from the 100 pounds of milk made into cheese at \$1.57, and \$1.47 if made into butter. A variation in price might reverse these figures.

In cheese making the whole milk must be taken to the factory, and it must be perfectly sweet when it gets there. In butter making the milk can be separated on the farm, and just the cream taken to the factory. If it should start to sour it will still make butter, though as good as lost. If it reached the factory perfectly sweet, this means that the cream need not be hauled every day, and the bulk of the cream is much less than that of the milk. In the case of 30 per cent. cream from 4 per cent. milk, the bulk is about one-eighth, which is quite an item.

The cost of making the butter will be at least 3 cents a pound, depending upon how much is made, or 14 cents for making milk. The overrun will amount to 2½ of a pound, making a total of 4½ pounds of butter. The cost of making the cheese will be about 12 cents per pound, or 16 cents for the 100 pounds of 4 per cent. milk, depending upon the amount made. If small amounts of either butter or cheese are made, the cost per pound will be more than the prices given.

The cheese factory can be operated with a less number of cows than the creamery. However, one thing that must not be lost sight of is that the milk for cheese making must reach the factory perfectly sweet, and must be hauled every day, and that a much larger bulk must be hauled than when cream is sold.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Airmen Are Sportsmen

The fate of an airman who comes to grief generally becomes known to his comrades, and through them is communicated to his friends at home. The explanation of this is that a dropping message is sent on both sides of the line, reporting exactly what has happened to any flyer who has been forced to descend. One of these messages, dropped in the British lines showed an intimate knowledge of London. After mentioning that a particular airman had been taken prisoner, but was unharmed, the message continued: "Hope the British aviators are going strong. Give my regards to Leicester Square, dear Piccadilly, and Mayfair. Sorry can't stay."

A certain fellow-feeling has been established between the rival airmen in the north of France, and an aviator who is compelled to descend in the enemy's lines is always sure of kind treatment if he gets in touch with members of the flying corps.

Joiffe

He became capt. at 24, and there he stuck. His tossed hair became streaked with grey, and he was still a captain. But he knew his powers. On one of his visits home he urged upon his father the necessity of digging trenches to carry off the superfluous moisture of the spring flood in his fields. "Je m'y connais en tranchées. C'est mon métier," he said. And we may be thankful that the construction of trenches was Joiffe's "métier." Certainly he has turned it to good account during the present war. And it was as a specialist and fort builder that he won promotion. In 1914 Joiffe was sent to Formosa, where he won a decoration and the nickname of "the man with the eyeglasses" who was with him in Indo-China said of him: "He seldom smiled and spoke still more rarely, and he never punished unless in an extreme case. The natives feared him because of his silence; they loved him because of his justice."—The London Citizen.

How the World Sleeps

Most people sleep on their sides, with their knees drawn up. Elephants always, and horses commonly, sleep standing up. Birds, with the exception of owls and the hanging parrots of India sleep with their heads turned tailward over their backs, and the hawk thrusts its head and feet between the wings and the body. Storks, gulls, and other long-legged birds, sleep standing on one leg. Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting shoreward they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle. Sloths sleep hanging by their four feet, the head tucked in between their forelegs. Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together, and blanketed by their bushy tails. Hares, snakes, and fish sleep with their eyes wide open.

Would Hang the Kaiser

Germany is convicted by the very rules of international law which it has helped to frame and appealed to so often. To what lengths will the spirit of militarism carry the German government, that it should take the world by deliberate premeditated murder, absolutely without military advantage? Great Britain cannot hang the submarine officers and crews. But it would be justified on any interpretation of international law, in hanging Von Tirpitz and the Kaiser himself.—Wall Street Journal.

Save Us From Our Friends

Mrs. Crawford—I suppose they wonder if our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat, and much obliged?

Weeds and Weed Seeds

Valuable Publication Issued by the Department of Agriculture

Perennial weeds are the most troublesome owing to the extension and firmness of their roots. A single ploughing often does more harm than good by breaking up the root—stocks and stimulating growth. For shallow-rooted perennials, the land should be ploughed so lightly that the roots are exposed to the sun to dry up. For deep-rooted perennials ploughing should be as deep as conveniently possible, the nature of the land determining the depth of the ploughing. The best time to destroy weeds is within two or three days after the first pair of leaves has formed on the seedling plant. For friable soils the use of the "weeder" is advised.

In Bulletin No. 88, recently published by the Seed Branch of the Dominion department of agriculture under the title of "Weeds and Weed Seeds," and which can be had from the Seed Branch of the Department at Ottawa, after telling of the waste caused by weeds, or rather the Seed Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Clark, does, how weeds are introduced and their extensive prevalence.

After detailing results of investigation by officers of the Seed Branch as far as grain, grasses and clover are affected, and how the seeds are spread, and in what quantities they have been found in different localities covering four provinces, the Bulletin proceeds to describe the nature and method of eradication of 114 varieties, of which 23 are classed "noxious" under the Order in Council of 1911 authorized by the Seed Control Act, passed in the same year. Each of the 28 and each of the remaining 86 are not only minutely described, but an exact illustration of each weed seed accompanies each description.

The twenty-eight are Wild Oats, False Wild Oats, Common Dandelion, Docks (Curled, Clustered and Bitter), Purple Cockle, Campions (including Catchfly), and Bladder Campion, Cow Cockle, Stinkweed, False Flax, Ball Mustard, Wild Radish, Wild Mustard, Hare-ear Mustard, Tumbling Mustard, Wild Carrot, Field Bindweed, Clover Dodder, Blue Bur or stickseed, Blue Weed, Rib-grass, Ragweeds (Great, Common and Perennial), Ox-Eye Daisy, Canada Thistle, Chicory, Scotch Thistle, Annual or Field Sow, Annual or Common, Spiny-leaved or Prickly Sow. The other 86 are not regarded as quite so serious, although they, too, give trouble in grain crops, hedges, meadows, pastures, lawns and on roadsides. They are all plainly described and pictured in the Bulletin, which merits the attention of every farmer and every gardener, amateur or professional.

Australia's Record

The Commonwealth is Doing its Full Share for the Defence of the Empire

Save for the victory yet to be won over the "Emden" by the armored cruiser "Sydney" on November 3, 1914, the return of the victorious expeditionary force from German New Guinea at the beginning of that month has removed the Commonwealth of Australia from the immediate field of combat. Her sailors had rid the South Pacific of the "German Alabama." Her soldiers had given the Mother Country 70,000 square miles of German Colonial territory. Henceforth she could observe the war at the safe distance of half the circumference of the globe.

But her obligations to the Mother Country did not end with her November achievements. She felt that she still had a duty to perform. She had already sent 10,000 men for the defence of Egypt, and she at once began to recruit more men. She had also since the war began, sent several shipments of products to England, including 15,000 horses, \$200,000 worth of wheat, \$200,000 of wool, and some \$1,500,000 in gold and silver bullion. But the future greatest needs of England would be for more men and wheat.

The machinery and material for furnishing the first were already at hand. In January, 1911, the new defence scheme recommended by Lord Kitchener, and later, in 1913, to be praised by Sir Ian Hamilton, had gone into effect. This had imposed a system of compulsory training for the youth of the Commonwealth who would later be graduated into a citizens' army and auxiliary organizations such as rifle clubs.

When the war began 100,000 youths between the ages of 17 and 20 were undergoing compulsory training. The militia consisted of 50,000 men of all ranks; the rifle clubs had 75,000 registered members. Australia hopes to have sent to the west before the spring campaign is well under way 100,000 well trained men, who know how to sit in the saddle and shoot straight.

As to the wheat, the first war harvest is now being gathered, for it will be recalled that the Commonwealth lies south of the equator. This is furnishing employment for large numbers of unemployed whom the early days of the war and the contraction of imports for manufacture threw out of work.

Over 100,000 acres of Crown land in the State of New South Wales were placed under cultivation, giving employment to 10,000 men who are housed in villages of house tents let to the occupants at a cost rent. The season's yield is estimated at 1,000,000 bushels, and the growing season alone at from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000, for the whole Commonwealth a record total of 150,000,000 bushels, which will leave an exportable surplus of between seventy and ninety million.

The doors of a certain new house had shrunk horribly, as is the way of the modern door made of unseasoned wood. The builder would not send the joiner to repair them, so the householder tried the ironical method and wrote:

"Dear Sir—The mice can run under most of our doors, but our cat cannot follow them. Will you please send a man at once to make room under the doors for the cat, and much obliged?"

NO ALUM



The Hope of Disarmament

(Lord Haldane, in an Interview With the Chicago Chronicle)

If the allies win—if Germany, who has carried her military preparations to a pitch heretofore unknown, finds herself beaten—do not imagine any nation in the future will be likely to pin its faith to armaments. If Germany, armed as she was armed, could not win, how could any nation hope to win by means of arms? I am hopeful that the world, as a result of this war, will get rid of at least a part of the burden of armaments. I am hopeful that civilization is going to do something to defend itself against war.

We now know that the effects of war cannot be localized. We know that two considerable powers cannot fight without inflicting disturbance and loss on the whole world. Definite knowledge is necessary to definite action. I believe that the world is going to organize itself that no nation, out of ambition or fear, or because of any other influence or motive, will be permitted to go to war. This means that differences somehow must be settled by arbitration. If the world had been so organized last July, Germany could not have refused to accept our proposal for a peaceful settlement of the issues at stake.

Origin of Khaki Uniforms

Khaki Worn by British Army For More Than Forty Years

In a recent article on the "The Art of Deception in War" it was stated that "In the Boer war khaki first came into general use." This is a correspondent points out is not in accordance with the facts. Khaki has been in the British army on active service for more than forty years. It was in use in the Jowaki Expedition in 1877. Again all troops (British and native) engaged in the Afghanistan war, 1879-90, wore khaki. Even the shoes were tan-colored leather, sword belts and sabre scabbards were tan-colored leather, helmets were covered with khaki coverings, and the uniforms, buttons and buckles were not polished. The pomp of the parade ground was entirely absent. In the second campaign of that war, 1890-91, the carrying of colors into action was abandoned, they being left with the depots at the base. By the way, khaki is a Hindustani word, meaning brown.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When he is troubled with constipation, indigestion, vomiting or worms give him Baby's Own Tablets. These sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels and cure all these troubles simply because they banish the cause. Concerning them Mrs. Phyllis Duval, St. Leonard, Que., writes: "We are well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets. When we have used them for our baby when suffering from constipation and vomiting." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Command of the Seas

The more statistics are studied the more it becomes evident that the British command of the seas is a fact not to be overthrown by Germany, however madly the submarine may raid. Since the war began the British have lost to the enemy merchant vessels aggregating 460,828 tons. This total sounds large by itself, but when we remember that the net tonnage of vessels registered at ports of the British empire must be 5,000,000, we can measure the inability of Germany to shake off the pressure exerted by British maritime preponderance. The war has not prevented Great Britain from adding new strength to its merchant marine. In the past year the merchant tonnage put into the water from its shipyards has been three times the total of that captured or destroyed by the Germans.—Boston Transcript.

One More "Scrap of Paper"

Contrary to Article 1 of The Hague Convention, which forbids the use of torpedoes which do not become harmless after they have missed their mark, examination of torpedoes from German submarines recently found in the English channel proves that their immersion apparatus had been systematically jammed so as to turn the torpedo into a floating mine. This is a fresh violation of international law.

Our Trade With Italy

Italy, our latest ally in the struggle, did a total trade with Canada last year of \$2,802,000. Our imports from Italy amounted to \$2,140,000, and our exports to \$655,000. Undoubtedly one of the benefits of the war will be closer commercial relations between the various countries which now comprise the allies.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Ship's Officer—Oh, there goes eight bells; excuse me, it's my watch below.

Old Lady—Gracious, fancy your watch striking as loud as that!—Sailors' Magazine.

Wearily Willie—Wot excuse did Meandrin' Mike give for workin' two days?

Dusty Rhodes—Said he was cursed with a dual personality.

Competitions for School Children

Prizes to be Given by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture

One of the most important steps ever taken by the department of agriculture to forward the interest of the younger generation in the practical study of the agricultural problems of Saskatchewan, is the inauguration this year of several competitions for the school children. Ten municipalities in which are located altogether about 150 rural schools have entered in the competitions and this means that over 1,000 children will be competing for the prizes offered by the department.

The competitions will be decided at the school fairs which will be held in October this fall. There are three classes of competitions, one for the schools, and two specials for the girls, besides stock judging for the boys.

Growing fodder corn, three varieties—Northwestern Dent, Longtellow and Corn's Early.

Growing Seed Corn, one variety—Free Press Corn.

Potatoes, two varieties—Wee McGregor, Ash Leaved Kidney.

Poultry—White Wyndottes, for girls only.

Schools—Best school garden.

Schools—Best school exhibit.

Identification of plants.

Identification of seeds.

Stock judging.

Grain judging.

Stock judging, for boys only.

Specials, for girls only—Three pieces of sewing.

The competitions are in charge of the agricultural secretaries of the following municipalities which have entered for the fairs, during October: Chester 125, Sutton 103, Bone Creek 108, Big Stick 141, Millington 219, Sliding Hills 273, Mount Hope 279, Douglas 438, Merile 439.

This year the matter has been in charge of the weeds and seeds branch of the department of agriculture, but in the future all such work will be under the special direction of the directors of school agriculture.

Great interest is manifested by the teachers and pupils alike who not only have been vigilant in the matter of beautifying school grounds but have also obtained special plots of ground on the homesteads where interesting experiments are carried out. The idea of starting these competitions came partly from the results of the work accomplished in the Southern Democracy and in the competitions instituted for school children in the Middle Western States of the Union. In the South and Middle West school children have demonstrated that interest in farming, under the guidance of their teachers is the one thing that farmers of the districts never knew anything about.

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matches remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

Sunflowers for Poultry

On the prairies, where in many cases shade trees are scarce, the poultry have some difficulty in finding shelter from the sun during the hot weather. To appreciate the desire of poultry for some form of shade it is only necessary to watch them on a very warm day in summer. They take advantage of the shade provided by every building, tree, post or implement that may be near.

Generally speaking, sunflowers are planted in the same manner as corn except that they develop better if the plants are placed about 4 feet apart. They do not require particularly rich soil, and are able to resist considerable drought. The numerous, broad leaves of the sunflowers make them especially desirable as a source of shade for poultry. The seeds may also be dried and stored for winter feeding. Sunflower seeds have a laxative effect when fed to poultry.—Nor-West Farmer.

Annual Weeds

As to the duration our weeds may be grouped into three classes—annuals, biennials and perennials. Annual weeds occurring in the west are weeds and die the same season that they begin their growth. They come up anew each year from seed. Some of the most common annual agricultural weeds occurring in the west are pigweeds, wild oats, ragweeds, goosefoot or lamb's quarters, shepherd's purse, foxtail grass, false fax, barnyard grass, quacktail grass, sweet clover, knot grass, witch grass, Russian thistle, crab grass and sow thistle.

The following suggestions are given for combating weeds of the annual class: In the case of a tilled crop and row and cultivate thoroughly just after the seed has germinated. On land badly infested with such weeds place a crop that can be given clean tillage, such as potatoes or beets. Under no circumstances allow the plants to go to seed. Clean cultivation is one of the best means of keeping the land free from weeds of all kinds.—W. W. Robins, Colorado Station.

Unexpected Chicken

A stranger, arriving in a small town, hailed a passing resident and inquired, "Can you direct me to a place where they take boarders?"

"Hemmadhaads keeps 'em," the man replied.

"Is that a pretty good place?"

"Fair to midlin'."

"Have chicken very often for dinner?"

"Reg'lar and unexpected."

"What do you mean by regular and unexpected?"

"They have chicken reg'lar every Sunday."

"I see."

"And they also have it when an automobile unexpectedly kills one in the road."

A One-Man Submarine

A former United States naval officer has invented a one-man submarine carrying a full sized torpedo in its bow, and with a plug that automatically closes the opening when the torpedo has been fired.



INFLUENZA

Catarrhal Fever, Pinkeye, Shipping Fever, Epizootic

And all diseases of the horse affecting his throat, speedily cured; colts and horses in same stable kept from having them by using SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND. 3 to 6 doses often cure. One bottle guaranteed to cure one case. Safe for brood mares, baby colts, stallions—all ages and conditions. Most skillful scientific compound. Any druggist.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.



THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy In Force

And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible

If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

Head Office, Toronto.

Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.

N.B.—Write For Memo. Book and Circular.

Steel Passenger Cars

It is Claimed That the Heavy Steel Equipment Does Not Lessen Danger From Accident

When the steel passenger car was introduced into American railway systems, the immediate object was to diminish loss of life in collisions. The replacement of equipment will have cost the railways approximately \$650,000,000 and incidentally has considerably increased the cost of operation, as heavier locomotives are required to haul the trains. The president of the Chicago & Great Western Railway says:

"These heavier locomotives, with heavy steel equipment behind them, running at high speed, in case of accident become more destructive than any of the trains in the days of the wooden car; in fact, we have records of the complete destruction of steel sleeping cars in rear-end collisions, and it would be impossible to build a steel car that would resist the shock of a rear-end collision from a train running fifty or sixty miles an hour."

The submission of steel for wooden cars has also dealt a serious blow to the lumber industries of the Pacific Northwest and has increased the danger of forest fires. Car material provides a market for the common grades of lumber and the elimination of this market has meant a large proportion of waste left in the woods. Waste left in the woods means increased forest fires, and, greater difficulty in clearing land for agricultural development, so that in the opinion of the Pacific Coast lumberman the cost to Uncle Sam has been much more than \$650,000,000—indeed, it would be more like a billion dollars—all of which has ultimately to be paid by the public.

The Nation's Task

The Germans have made us a prouder if a sadder, people than we were. We entered upon this war—in large measure unprepared—in defence of one of the smallest, most prosperous, and least ambitious of nations, when its frontier, contrary to Germany's treaty engagement and ours, was violated. We shall henceforth pursue the war to its only possible end in the full knowledge that we are championing not merely the cause of freedom in Europe, but the cause of the great human family. We may well hold our heads high today. We could, at the price of honor, have remained out of this struggle; we chose the stony road.—London Daily Telegraph.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. A. LIVINGSTONE.

Lot 5, P.E.I.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MAHONEY BAY. JOHN MADER.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

JOSHUA A. WYNACHT.

Bridgewater.

"Thump-rattley-bang!" went the piano.

"What are you trying to play, Jane?" called out her father from this next room.

"It's an exercise from my new instruction book, 'First Steps in Music'—and answered."

"Well, I knew you were playing with your feet," he said grinning; "but don't stop so heavily on the keys—it disturbs my thoughts."

"Why did you not help the defendant in the fight, if that's the case?" asked the examining counsel. Mr. Cassidy looked at the lawyer with contempt and answered in a tone of blighting scorn, "For the reason that at the time Ol had no means of knowing which of 'im would be the defendant."

My friend, who to the country fled, This year is keeping chickens; Since then his wife's new flower bed Is looking like the Dickens.

Danger Signals Warn You

of Approaching Paralysis

Slowly and Surely Exhaustion Goes on Until Collapse

of the Nerves is the Natural Result.

You may be restless, nervous, irritable and sleepless, but you think there is nothing to be alarmed at. You have no appetite, digestion is impaired, and there is weakness and irregularity of other bodily organs. You are tired in body and mind, and find that you lack the energy to attend to the daily task.

You may not realize that these are the symptoms of nervous prostration and the danger signals which warn you that some form of paralysis is the next step in development.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the most successful restorative for the nerves that has ever been offered to the pub-

lic. This has been proven in many thousands of cases similar to the one described in this letter.

Mrs. Thos. Allan, R.F.D., 2, Hombra, Ont., writes:—"Five years ago I suffered a complete breakdown and frequently had palpitation of the heart. Since that illness I have had dizzy spells, had no power over my limbs (locomotor ataxia) and could not walk straight. At night I would have severe nervous spells, with heart palpitation, and would wake as though I had theague. I felt improved after using the first box of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after continuing the treatment can now walk, eat and sleep well, have no nervous spells and do not require heart medicine. I have told several of my neighbors of the splendid results obtained from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50. Dealers, or Remedy Co., Ltd., Toronto.



THE ADVANTAGES OF RURAL LIFE MUCH GREATER THAN ANY OTHER

MAN ENJOYS THE FREEDOM OF THE OPEN FIELDS

Country Life Invariably Makes for Health as well as Freedom and Independence, and Offers Many Other Advantages to the Ambitious

There are at least three ways of looking at the problem of country life. First, we may take the viewpoint of the pessimist who finds nothing desirable in country living. He dearly loves to harp on the decadence of rural communities; their lack of wealth, their commercial opportunities; their low moral standards; their deplorable dearth of educational privileges; their pitiful narrowness. In fact, this unhappy person tells us that one might just as well be buried alive as to live year in and year out in the country.

We turn, in the second place, from the pessimist to the optimist. The latter regards country life solely through rose-colored spectacles. He is fond of exploiting his own. He minimizes the defects and exaggerates the virtues of rural surroundings; he tells only half-truths in his eagerness to persuade people to return to the soil. By so doing he simply injures his argument, and many ignorant people are unwittingly led into divers pitfalls when they attempt farming as a profession.

In the third place, we may take a broad, cheerful, common-sense view of country life, realizing that no spot on this earth either urban or suburban is an unalloyed Paradise for twelve consecutive months. There are clouds in the country as well as sunshine; drawbacks as well as advantages. But there is a charm and a healthful variety about country life and country interests that we feel cannot be duplicated in any other environment. That one may live in happy and successful life and country surroundings we know from experience. We were born and bred in the country. We know it in all its moods. We love the unspeakable silences of field and wood, the limpid purity of the streams, the somber shadows of the forests, the incense of firs. We love the noise of buffeting winds, the musical chirping of insects, and the exultant litany of birds. We delight in the swift rising darkness of the gloaming, the immensity of the night, and the glory of the star-swept spaces. Each season brings its joy, its beauty, its promise and potency of infinite unfoldings; summer with its joyous, its refulgent life, its blossoms; autumn—the time of fruitage, and mellow harvests. Last of all, we welcome old winter with its snows, its ice storms, its breezy interludes, its sleeping flocks and herds.

There are men and women who are planning to spend their old age in the country. They are looking forward with some degree of enthusiasm to their native villages where one's last days may be spent in peace and quietness. There are many longings for the city and country, but the man who has been unfortunate, the bankrupt, the diseased, all look to the country as to a place of refuge, an asylum, where one may find the healing balm which shall bring life and hope to both body and soul. We believe that the country is not only a good place to die, but a good place to live. It is not only a good place for the sick or unfortunate, but for the vigorous and successful also. We believe that the country furnishes all the things which make life worth while. Let us consider what the country does for those who seek its borders.

In the first place, it gives health—not only life, but abounding, pulsing life. The country will cultivate that desirable condition of body and mind which makes the man or woman "seventy years young instead of forty years old." Some years ago, a newspaper published a cartoon which we wish could be forever placed in the hands of every country boy

and girl contemplating leaving the farm for the manufacturing plant toward which a procession of young people were eagerly approaching. On the front of the factory the words "Go Back" were printed in large type. On either side of this command were two gigantic black hands raised in warning. On one was printed in startling white letters the words: "High Prices;" on the other: "Poor Health." The city has rightly been called "the graveyard of the national physique." Glance at the working people as, at the noon hour, they pour forth from factories, shops, restaurants, offices. Look at their thin faces, thin stooping shoulders, thin gaunt figures. The majority of these are young people. The glamor of city life dazzled their eyes, and they left the farm to come hither. The artificial life of the city has sapped their energies, the tension has been too great, the unwholesome excitement offered by the city has shattered their nervous systems; many of them are not only physically but morally wrecked. The outlook for them would, we believe, have been far brighter had they remained in the country. At least so far as health goes, they would not so early have become bankrupt.

The advantages and attractions of the city have, from the beginning been over-exploited. In considering the urban and the suburban life, the latter has been made to suffer by comparison. The city has ever renewed its wasted energies by drawing on the country for fresh life and vigor. We do not think it overstepping the mark to say that the majority of the men in our cities who are eminent for leadership and for intellectual and moral attainments are country-born and bred. In politics and in all the learned professions, our truly great men, who are not only centres of energy but who also hold high ideals, boast of a farming ancestry. Their strength of both body and mind they owe to those vigorous, hard-working, clean-thinking men and women who tilled the soil and gloried in their work. Statistics prove that, other things being equal, longevity is greater in the country than in the city. Not but that there are notable exceptions to this rule, but those by no means disprove the fact.

Country life not only makes for health, but it affords a feeling of independence and freedom so essential to self-respect. Think of the moment of the slavery of the masses of laboring people in the city. They are always under the critical supervision of an overseer, who takes note of every lapse of energy and reports the same to his headquarters. They are subject to dismissal without a moment's warning; they are thrown out of employment at the dictum of the trades union, and involved in the turmoil and suffering of a strike. Think of the grime, smoke and dust, the foul stifling atmosphere in which they live. In the city, one must live month in and month out. Contrast all these circumstances with those of the men who till the soil. Think of the freedom of the fields, the diversity of farm interests, the enthusiasm which comes from being creators, of making capital first hand; think of the man's hours of freedom, in fine, independent of the rush and scramble for mere existence because themselves the producers of the necessities of life; to say nothing of the attractiveness of working under the open sky where sun and wind make for superb health and clear mind—Margaret Woodward in *Country Magazine*.

for enormous profit in waste products.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

Profits From Scrap Piles

The Economic Value of the Utilization of Waste Material

One hundred practical conservationists, business men who are the pioneers and leaders in an American industry in its comparative stage of infancy, who, by collecting and utilizing waste products of mines, mills and factories, are enabled to make a business of approximately \$700,000,000 attended the first annual banquet of the National Association of Waste Material Dealers held at the Hotel Astor recently. Curtis Guild, former ambassador to Russia, was the principal speaker.

Mr. Guild warmly praised the waste material dealers for their prevention of waste in raw materials, by which means they add to our national wealth, reduce the cost of living, provide new national industries and increase the prosperity of our country. The waste material dealer, he asserted, is the surgeon of industry. He recited at length the many curious and useful services rendered by the reclaimers of waste products. The utilization of cotton-seed oil and of cottonseed, until very recent years a mere waste product of the cotton crop, he pointed out, is now valued in the United States alone at \$50,000,000 a year.

The genius of saving, as shown in the fact that we are now exporting steel strings to Europe to be turned into tooth brushes for the European peasants, using the worn-out painters' brush, soaked with white lead, by cleaning and using the worn bristles to provide inexpensive and durable scrubbing brushes, the exportation of American cotton stockings to be used by our housewives who seldom darn them, where they are unravelled and used as a cheap packing in the manufacture of graphophones and electrical machinery, while the patched and darned European stockings, not having any other use, are exported from Europe to this country for their only possible use as paper stock, were all recited as instances which clearly show that America is gradually but surely awakening to the possibilities

Officer (to wounded Irish soldier)—So you want me to read your girl's letter to you?
Pat—Sure, sir, and as it's rather private will you please stuff some cotton wool in your ears while we read it?
"How dear?"
"He asked me if I would permit him to add another engagement ring to my collection."

How to Save Lives

Health Survey Says Springfield Can Buy Lives by Proper Sanitation

Springfield, Ill.—That a fourth of the deaths are unnecessary and that 200 die needlessly each year is what Springfield is told by the report on health conditions delivered to the Springfield survey committee by the Russell Sage Foundation. This report is an exhaustive study of public health in the capital city and is presented as a pamphlet of 159 pages containing about 70 photographs, charts and maps, showing the location of insanitary conditions and centres of disease. The city's death rates, sanitary conditions, and health department come in for searching but constructive criticism, and recommendations are made to meet the situation. The report is by Franz Schneider, Jr., and presents the results of one of nine investigations of living conditions made by the department of surveys and exhibits of the Foundation for the Springfield survey committee.

Speaking of the waste of life in Springfield, the report says: "Serious life and health wastage is constantly going on in Springfield. Thus in the last six years 218 residents died from the more common communicable diseases and several thousand more were made ill. At least a fourth of the deaths from all causes may be laid to these preventable diseases."

"The greatest single agent in this devastation is tuberculosis, responsible for 400 deaths in the last six years and for 11 per cent. of all the deaths in 1915, the year here studied in detail. The diseases of infants form another great contributing group; 727 infants under one year of age died in the last six years; deaths of such infants amounting to 18 per cent. of all deaths in 1915. Nearly half of these infant deaths are from the ordinary preventable causes, such as diarrhoea and enteritis, pneumonia, and acute infections. Other important contributory factors in the city's preventable mortality and morbidity are the contagious diseases of children, typhoid fever, and the venereal diseases."

"The toll exacted is much heavier in certain sections of the city than in others. Thus the tuberculosis death rate in the wards east of Tenth street is over twice that in the two southwest wards. Corresponding differences are found in the rates for typhoid fever, the contagious diseases of children, and infant mortality. "The east wards which have these high death rates, are the ones that contain the greater proportions of the city's negroes, foreign-born whites and illiterates. They also have the highest infant mortality and the highest proportions of children and people of working age, and they are the districts which have called for the largest amounts of poor relief. The city's public health problem centres in these districts and it is here that the health department should concentrate its attack against disease."

Canada's Horse Supply

Big Demand For Horses Will Likely Occur After Peace Has Been Declared

The 1910 census gave 3,182,759 as the number of horses not on farms. There has probably not been any appreciable decrease in that number since then. That number added to the 21,195,000, the number estimated by the department of agriculture, on farms January 1st, 1915, makes a total of over 24,000,000 horses in this country, and we could sell two or three times the number already exported without there being an appreciable shortage of work horses. Three times the number of the past year, or 225,000, would be less than 1 per cent. of our horse stock. Furthermore, the kind of horses which have been purchased are for the most part mediocre animals, which would ordinarily sell for less than \$100 per head and are a class of which we can well afford to be rid. But a small percentage of the animals exported are mares and these are the most valuable either old mares or non-breeders.

The big demand for horses will probably occur after peace has been declared. At that time the countries now at war, with the exception of Russia, will no doubt be very short of horses for their agricultural and other work. To give the best information obtainable European Russia had prior to the outbreak of war, about 25,000,000 horses, and is the only country having more horses than the United States. This country and Russia together have 50 per cent. of all the horses in the world. The world's stock is estimated to be about 100,000,000. A very large number of horses in Russia will be destroyed in the war and the remainder will not be needed by Russia for her own agricultural and other work. The demands on this country's supply of horses, will, therefore, be large and will probably continue for a number of years, for the replacement of the depleted horse stock of any country is a slow process. This country, however, will be in position to meet this demand if the farmers owning good mares will see that they are bred. The owners of such mares should see that they are bred to high-class stallions and produce the kind of stock for which there is always a good market. The production of superior animals of any kind is generally profitable, while the production of inferior ones is seldom so.

The Patriotic Fund

The Patriotic Fund is a splendid thing, a noble testimonial to Canadian sense of responsibility to the men who from among us are offering their lives for the cause of the British flag and freedom. Although throughout the Dominion the families of nearly 8,000 Canadian soldiers are already being enabled by the Patriotic Fund to live in comfort and decency; and thousands will yet be added. Even so, the Patriotic Fund will hold out for a year or more yet.—*Ottawa Journal.*

"Jack proposed to me in such an original way."
"How dear?"
"He asked me if I would permit him to add another engagement ring to my collection."

Agricultural Work In the West

Advance Being Made in the Western Provinces to Extend Knowledge

In Western Canada, as in Ontario, the most important industry is agriculture, and people of Saskatchewan and Alberta have shown their good sense by giving the subject an early and prominent place in their respective provincial universities. In Ontario agricultural education was very much belated. Prior to 1878 the legislature of this province gave it very little systematic attention and displace about one thousand dollars. True the Ontario Agricultural College had been in existence for half a dozen years, but in 1878 it looked like an open question whether its still precarious existence would not come to an inglorious end, on account of the apathy of the farmers and the hostility of the then opposition. In the public service of the province agriculture was at that time only a "branch" of a department represented by a minister with a portfolio. The first great impulse to agricultural education was imparted by the report of an agricultural commission and the consequent placing of agriculture in the curriculum of the University of Toronto. A few years after, when the Agricultural College at Guelph had made a name and developed a status for itself, it became affiliated to the University of Toronto, with mutual advantage.

It is interesting to note that though the Universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan were started simultaneously, and though they have each given a prominent place to agriculture, they have done this with marked difference of methods. Alberta University, looking to the future, started, in selected institutes for the early training of pupils in a rudimentary course in agriculture and cognate studies, the intention and expectation being that partially prepared students coming to the university to complete their agricultural course in its more advanced stages should be able to get from it not merely tuition but academic standing and final recognition of the usual sort. Saskatchewan University, on the other hand, provided at once a four-year course in its own curriculum, and in its own halls the full work of tuition is entailed. It is perhaps fortunate that these two experiments have been started under conditions so similar, for each of them will be an object lesson to other universities, and especially to that of Manitoba, where agricultural conditions are similar to those of the prairie provinces, but the development of the provincial university has been delayed by local educational conditions.

Though the work of farming has been so far very different in those provinces from what it has always been in Ontario, there can be no doubt that in the long run the tendency to assimilate methods and processes will be too strong to resist, and that the now veteran and efficient Agricultural College at Guelph will afford the agricultural faculties of the western universities much useful help by its demonstrations, experiments, and publications. Sooner or later mixed farming will largely take the place of wheat growing and the sooner the better for the well-being of the western provinces. Pure-bred live stock, pure seed, winter shelter, summer fodder, and winter ensilage will all be features of the new agriculture in the west, as they are now, and will be more and more indefinitely, in the east.—*Toronto Globe.*

Future of the Beef Industry

There Will Be a Heavy Demand For Canadian Cattle in European Markets

That there will be after the war a great demand for young Canadian cattle in France and Belgium seems to be quite certain. This demand is not for an immediate supply of food, but for animals with which to restock devastated farms. The desired animals cannot be furnished by Great Britain, for she will need all she can raise to restock her own farms and supply her consumers with an important article of food. Even in the most normal times Britain imports from the United States a large number of beef and calves which will increase as soon as the war is over. This demand for beef will make it difficult to obtain live cattle in the United States.

There is no reason why for years to come the continent of Europe, at present drained of edible live stock, should not furnish Canada with a market for the sort of young cattle known as "stockers," cattle that before being at their best for beef, "stockers" continually for years to supply the United States packing houses with animals to be slaughtered and "packed"; the Canadian farmer would just as soon sell his young cattle to restock French farms, perhaps sooner. The way for live stock transportation to France has been thrown wide open by the action of the French parliament in abolishing all customs duties on food.

Should this transatlantic live cattle trade be developed between Canada and the European continent, the British farmers may find themselves constrained in their own interest to modify, if not abolish, the restrictions which destroyed the extensive live cattle traffic between Great Britain and Canada a few years ago. Under these restrictions imported live cattle must be slaughtered at the place of landing almost immediately after their arrival there. The development of the industry was due to the fact that at first British farmers were permitted to remove the Canadian cattle to their farms, to be fed indefinitely and if this practice were permitted again the impulse given to the beef cattle industry of Canada would put a great premium on the production of well-bred "stockers."—*Toronto Globe.*

An officer was showing an old lady over the battleship. "This," said he, pointing to an inscribed plate on the deck, "is where our gallant captain fell."
"No wonder," replied the old lady. "I no longer slipped on it myself!"
Everybody.

Paris of To-day

A Transformed City in Which All the Vanity and Show Has Passed Away

The American visitor to or resident of the French capital never again will see the Paris to which they were accustomed, writes Albert J. Beveridge in the *American Review of Reviews*. The old city of vanity and show, of surface and neurotic delights, of ennui and over-fashion, has passed away. The intellectual pessimist, the blasé in life and character, that inselated safety in conduct which the sated mistook for pleasure—all this has gone.

None of these things is in vogue any more in Paris. The American who thought he knew the Paris of yesterday will return to find himself amid new surroundings. The serious, the thoughtful, the idealistic, even the religious make up the moral, spiritual, and intellectual atmosphere of this transformed city. A new spirit of industry, too, is in the air—or rather industry in a new guise; industry in the sense that everybody has something to do, everybody is doing something, and that something noble, pure, unspiced of gain, and everybody is finding that the joy of unselfish doing is sweet and wholesome. To put it in terms which the American frequenter of Paris will better understand, let us say that the smart, the flippant, the irreverent, the idle are no longer fashionable.

"Our feelings are so deep that we cannot find words to express them," said M. Bergson, the noted philosopher, the leader of the new school of French thought. "Our emotion and our purpose," said he, "can manifest themselves only by a great calmness, which almost may be said to be extinction."

All this was visual to the visitor in Paris toward the end of the winter of 1915, for Paris was a place of sadness and mourning, but also of heroism and resolve. Her streets were deserted of young men, as indeed is true of every town and city of France, and of her fields and vineyards also. They are all at the front, or in order to defend themselves, waiting for the order to launch themselves into the conflict.

"Yes," said a highly informed and moderate-minded young woman of one of the best families of France, "Paris is deserted, and we are proud of it. I would not have our men sent behind—not one of them. Where should they be, if not at the front?"

And Paris does seem deserted to one who knew the Paris of old, with its crowded streets, its overflowing cafes, the whirling activity of its thoroughfares. There are many people about, to be sure, and sometimes the grand boulevards seem well filled. But the Parisian visitors of a year ago would hardly recognize the French capital of today, so great is the disparity between the teeming life of the place then and its comparative meagreness now. Also, the atmosphere of gloom is so great that one newly acquainted with the city would be startled by the central and more frequent than elsewhere the sensation of gloom after a week or two under the anesthetic of time and custom. This feeling of depression which falls upon the visiting observer is deepened by the darkened streets at night; for while there is light enough to make one's way about the city, the light is so dim that one can hardly see the faces of the passers-by, yet the city as a whole is very sombre after sunset. An American thoroughly familiar with his Paris found great difficulty in making his way on foot from a residential quarter to the hotel section. No blazing lamps longer flare, and the system of electric lighting which was installed in the city a few years ago, to make the Paris nights so brilliant, awaits the issue of war to resume its illuminating work.

Control of Cutworms

Department of Agriculture Issues Instructions for Dealing With Infested Areas

The following important memorandum has been issued by the authority of Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture.

"The department of agriculture has received numerous reports of serious injury by cutworms from all parts of Canada. In the prairie provinces particularly large areas of crop land have become infested, and in many places fields of grain have been almost totally destroyed. The Northwest Farmer is advised that the Dominion entomologist that destruction by cutworms under field conditions by the use of properly prepared poisoned bait is practical and has this year been demonstrated in dry areas of Western Canada. In 1914, bran, 20 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; molasses, 2 quarts; oranges, or lemons, three; fruit, water in half gallons, stopped outbreaks of cutworms under field conditions. This year, in Southern Alberta, the department has devised and proved the value of a mixture of shorts, 50 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound; molasses, 2 gallons; oranges, fruit, 3; shorts and Paris green, mixed thoroughly together, the juice of the oranges is squeezed into the molasses, and the pulp and skin chopped into fine bits, and then the liquid is poured in. Clean cultivation and the destruction of weeds are essential. Lands infested this year should be ploughed deeply in early fall. The chief injurious species in Saskatchewan appears, from specimens received, to be the red-backed cutworm; in southern Alberta an army cutworm, not hitherto recorded, was the chief offender."

A bulletin on "Cutworms and Their Control" has been issued.

The Future of the World

Dr. C. I. Scofield, editor of the famous *Scotfold Reference Bible*, has written a series of six articles under the title of "Six Simple Studies in Prophecy," or "History Written in Advance." About the last of June these articles will begin to appear in the *Sunday School Times*, an every-week religious paper published at Philadelphia, Pa. A three weeks' trial of the paper, including one or more of these articles, may be had upon request, as long as the supply lasts, if you mention the article wanted.

Farmer—Yes, sir; that hired man of mine is one of the greatest inventors of the country.
City Borden—You don't say! What did he invent?
Farmer—Petrified motion.

MORE PROFIT IN FARMING NEEDED TO STIMULATE BASIC INDUSTRY

NEED OF BETTER MARKETS AND CHEAPER CREDIT

Sir Donald Mann is of the Opinion that Farming Must be Made More Profitable or the Back-to-the-Land Movement will Never Accomplish the Required Results

Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the C.N.R., was recently asked by the *Toronto News* what in his opinion was the chief thing to do for Canada in order to re-establish prosperity. His answer is given below:

Farming must be made more profitable. The back-to-the-land movement will never advance beyond the magazine article stage, and the stimulus from farms will not be stayed until farming becomes a means of making something more than a living. Born and brought up on an Ontario farm, I know its hardships and the scant savings that are made from a life's work, and appreciate the eagerness with which so many young men seek work and hope for riches in the city.

The attractions of the city are many. Sanitary conveniences, public libraries, swimming baths, athletics, shorter hours of work, have all contributed to the 65 per cent. increase of urban population that occurred within the decade covered by the last census, but back of it all lies the hope of greater gain. It has always been a difficult thing for governments to hold the balance between agriculture and industry. It will always be difficult. But since there is no more important task, it is well worth the best efforts of our men in public life.

The question must be approached from the national standpoint, for the country's development is built upon its natural resources, of which agriculture is the most important; to direct it into proper channels in this country is not of secondary importance. It cannot be directed to the land unless agriculture offers a sufficient reward for the capital and labor applied to the land.

That in the ten years covered by the census the rural population increased only 17 per cent., is sufficient evidence

that the tide of immigration is not flowing on to the land; and this in a country in which only one-third of the land fit for cultivation is occupied. This is not alone a farmer's problem. It is everybody's problem. The three great interests—Industry, Finance and Transportation—cannot be prosperous unless the farmer is successful and all must unite to bring about that success.

There are many things that might be done for the farmer. May I emphasize two of them, viz., more primary markets and better credit facilities. One of the farmer's difficulties in my farm days—and I understand matters have not improved much since—was to find a nearby market for small quantities of vegetables, fruit, poultry, dairy and meat products, produce ready for markets, but not in sufficient quantity to justify a wagon-haul to the city. Although the individual farmer may have only a small quantity, the aggregate amount is large and, for the most part, perishable. The aggregate waste and loss of these products is considerable. Germany has worked out a rather elaborate system of markets; and as these suggestions are only as to what shall be done when the war is over, I would advise that an investigation be made then as to how they do, or did, their marketing in Germany.

Agricultural credit facilities involve many technical difficulties with which I do not pretend to be familiar, but I understand that France and Germany have led the way, while Denmark has copied the German system, and Australia the French system, with success. It is stated that, so far from being a drag on the government of the latter country, the loans to the farmer at four and a half per cent. interest have actually yielded a profit.

Protect the Birds

Birds Help Man to Keep Insects Under Control

The true lords of the universe are the insects, according to a zoological article in the *Smithsonian annual report*, on the value of birds to men, in which the author, James Buckland of London makes the statement that, although man imagines himself the dominant power of the earth, he is nothing of the sort. Although man has attained predominance over the fiercest and most powerful reptiles, he and his works would be of little avail before an attack of insects, which include a greater number of species than all other living creatures combined. Some 300,000 species have been described, while probably twice that number still remain unknown.

The author says that these horde feed on nearly all living animals and practically all plants, and multiply into prodigious numbers in an incredibly short time. Computations show that one species, developing thirteen generations in a year, which was introduced to the twelfth generation, multiply to ten sextillions of individuals, while a single pair of the well known gypsy moth, if unchecked, would produce in eight years enough progeny to destroy all the foliage of the United States. One pair of potato bugs, he states, would develop enough to consume 60,000,000 plants, at which rate of multiplication the potato plant would not long survive.

According to Mr. Buckland's article, insects are quite as astounding in their consuming qualities as in their rate of increase; a caterpillar eats twice its weight in leaves a day, and in proportion a horse would consume a ton of hay in twenty-four hours. Certain flesh-eating larvae consume 200 times their original weight in twenty-four hours; in this manner an infant would devour 1,500 pounds of meat during the first day of its life. It is reported by a specialist that the food taken by a silkworm in fifty-six days equals \$6,000 times its original weight.

Through a predominating insect diet, and on account of exceedingly rapid digestion, the birds become the most indispensable balancing force of nature; without their assistance man with his poisons, the weather, and animals, as well as the parasitic predaceous insects, would be helpless. The author then states how the bird is a benefit to man in a great number of ways; in checking insect invasions, in preserving forests and orchards, their service in the meadows and gardens, their value in protecting live stock, and their usefulness in the preservation of health and elimination of disease.

Instances of the birds' service to man include the introduction of the English sparrow into New Zealand, with the resulting elimination of the thistle and the caterpillar, which were ruining the land and crops, and the saving of Australian agriculture from the grasshoppers by the straw-necked bird, in individual crops of which an average of 2,000 grasshoppers was found.

The story of Frederick the Great, wherein he is alleged to have ordered all small birds killed because the sparrows had pecked at some of his cherries, and the resulting lack of fruit but a fine crop of caterpillars two years later, gives a graphic lesson.

"The Sculp Act" of Pennsylvania, which paid in bounties \$90,000 for the extermination of hawks and owls, lost for the state \$2,850,000 in damage to agriculture due to the increase of small rodents which resulted. When Montana was free from hawks and owls it became so overrun with destructive rodents that the legislature offered rewards for them—a task which the banished hawks and owls had performed free of charge. During the first six months such large sums of money were paid out that a special session of the legislature was called to repeal the act before the state went bankrupt. In 1912 Lord Kitchener

Miners Joining the British Army

The Spade is Mightier Than the Sword on Some Occasions

The entry into the British army of over 130,000 miners who have been recruited during the past few months will provide specially trained and material of the greatest possible value. As is well known, the spade is playing a part in this war greater beyond measure than it has played in any previous campaign. Time after time important positions have been captured mainly by the slow but deadly methods of the sap and mine, which alone have rendered possible the final rush of the infantry upon the enemy's lines.

The capture of Hill 60 is a case in point. Or, looking at the matter from the point of view of the defense, spade work has helped both ourselves and the enemy to hold positions which, with less extensive field fortification, would have been absolutely untenable.

Every infantryman today is taught something, at least, of the science of trenching; he could do it, he could live unless he had rather more than a nodding acquaintance with the tactics of the mole. There is naturally, however, a wide difference between the degree of skill possessed by the ordinary soldier, to whom trenching work is merely an important part of his training, and that of the miner whose daily bread has depended for years upon his ability to use pick and spade to the best advantage.

We may be quite sure that in the great advance which is to come there will be numberless occasions upon which the skill of the miners can be employed with the best possible results.

Accustomed to working underground, with a perfect mastery of the pick and an instinctive understanding of all the difficulties encountered in the way of caving in and falls of earth, these highly-skilled miners are able to drive saps and tunnels with a speed and accuracy not to be expected in the case of the ordinary infantry.

They are tolerably certain therefore, to be able to do much more than hold their own against the Germans. In another direction, too, the miners are capable of rendering special assistance. Few people unfamiliar with the colliery districts realize the miner's almost uncanny ability to see clearly in what to ordinary persons is almost absolute darkness.

This special ability comes, of course, from long working in the half lights of the underground world, but it is certain to be of the greatest value in the conduct of night attacks, patrols, and reconnaissances.

"Big Ben" Will Run Again

The famous giant clock in the clock tower of the house of parliament is being overhauled, and the clock itself has been topped for some time.

The name "Big Ben" properly belongs to the bell upon which the hours were struck, and was given to it in honor of Sir Benjamin Hall, first commissioner of works. At the time the bell was cast it weighed 13½ tons, and its resonant tone can be heard at a great distance even above the roar of London traffic.

The hour hands are over nine feet long, and weigh well over two hundredweight.

A Tough Problem

"Isn't the servant problem terrible?"
"Very. The good ones get married and the poor ones don't stay long enough in one place to develop a romance."

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the Tax Enforcement Return of the town of Gleichen was confirmed in respect of the herein described lands at the court of confirmation held at Gleichen on the 16th day of September 1914 and unless said lands are redeemed on or before the 16th day of September 1915 the same will be absolutely forfeited for non-payment of taxes.

Lots	Block	Plan No.
9 to 11	1	240B
34 to 35	1	"
36 to 40	1	"
5 to 7	2	"
8 to 15	2	"
21 to 25	2	"
34 to 37	2	"
1	2	"
7 to 12	4	"
8 to 10	5	2803K
1 to 2	6	752N
4 to 9	7	"
6 to 7	8	"
38 to 40	10	"
4 to 18	11	"
21 to 40	11	"
8	18	2250A.J.
2 to 3	19	"
11 to 14	19	"
3 to 4	20	"
8	20	"
18 to 23	20	"
28	20	"
7	13	908X
1 to 3	15	4105A.D.
16 to 17	G	"
4 to 7	H	"
8 to 11	M	"
16 to 17	A	5345N
16 to 17	B	"
8	D	"
11	20	2250A.J.

Dated this tenth day of August 1915.
PETER MACLEAN,
Secretary-treasurer,
Town of Gleichen.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the estate of William Greig Smith, late of near McGregor, in the Province of Alberta, ranchman deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named William Greig Smith, who died on the 23rd day of December, 1914, are required to file with the undersigned Administrator of his estate by the 10th day of October, 1915, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Public Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or of which have been brought to its knowledge.

Dated this 10th day of August 1915.
THE NORTHERN TRUSTS COMPANY, LIMITED,
Canada Life Building, 21
Calgary, Alberta.

\$50 REWARD

\$50 reward will be paid to any person giving information leading to the conviction of anyone illegally driving off the Blackfoot Indian Reserve, or holding or harbouring on their premises or range or in their herd any bulls bearing the I D brand.

J. H. GOODHAM,
Indian Agent.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODHAM
16th Indian Agent

M. Mecklenburg

Exclusive Eye Expert
With Gleichen Pharmacy, Monthly

Calgary office, King George Hotel
Edmonton office, 302 Jasper Ave
Phone 5225

Prize Winners

Continued from Page 1

Two loaves of bread from Purty flour, sack by S A Hall, won by Mrs. Thos. Plant.

Two loaves of bread Ellison Milling Co. flour, sack by A C Farmers' Elevator, won by Mrs. T. Plant.

Two loaves of bread, Robin Hood, sack by J A Ramsay, won by Mrs. Haskeyne.

Doz. buns, plain, any flour, Mrs. Allgood.

Dozen baking powder biscuits Mrs. Thos Naylor and Mrs. Dodds.

Best display of bread, biscuit and cake, by non-professionals, Mrs. Dodds.

One layer cake, Mrs. Finnegan and Mrs. Dodds.

Doz. cookies plain, Mrs. Willson and Mrs. Dodds.

Doz. cookies, fruit, Mrs. Allgood and Mrs. Dodds.

Lemon Pie, Mrs. Dodds and Mrs. Kirkup.

Fruit Pie, Mrs. Allgood 1-2.

Preserves, three varieties Mrs. Willson and Mrs. Brereton.

Jellies, three varieties, Mrs. W.H. McPhee and Mrs. Wilson.

Doz. biscuits made with Eggo Baking Powder; 1st prize ten lbs. Eggo Baking Powder, won by Mrs. T. Plant;

2nd prize 5 lbs. won by Mrs. Dodds.

Butter 1 lb. Mrs. W H McPhee and Mrs. A G Edwards.

Doz. Hen Eggs white, Mrs. A C Edwards.

Doz. Hen Eggs brown, Mrs. J Finnegan and Mrs. Edwards.

LADIES WORK

Mountmelle embroidery, first Miss Young.

Ribbon work, Mrs. Edwards.

Irish Crochet Lace Miss Young and Mrs. Kirkup.

Crochet work in cotton Miss Young and Mrs. McArthur.

Five o'clock tea cloth, embroidered, Miss Young and Mrs. Kelly.

Centre piece, embroidered in colored or white silk or linen, Mrs. Kelly.

Table doilies, three, any kind, Mrs. Kelly.

Tray cloth, embroidered or any other kind Miss Clara Plant.

Sideboard scarf, Mrs. Kelly.

Pillow shams, emb'd., Mrs. Kelly.

Hand painting on plush, velvet or silk, Miss Veda Edwards and Mrs. Naylor.

Sofa pillow any other kind, Clara Plant and Mrs. Naylor.

Tea Caddy, fancy, Miss Young and Mrs. Kelly.

Cross stitch, 1-2 Mrs. G P Muir.

Drawn work, Mrs. Henry Schnepf.

Table runner, Miss Young.

Braid and crochet combination Mrs. McArthur.

Hem Stitching, Elsie Crockett.

Collar and cuff set emb'd., Mrs. S D. Curran.

Pillow Slips, emb'd., Mrs. H Schnepf.

Best dressed doll, by girl under 12, Marian Walsh.

Counterpane, crocheted, Mrs. Kelly.

Knitted woolen shawl or cape, Mr. J. Naylor.

Plain Hemming one article Miss R E. Brereton.

Painting in Oils two pieces Miss Young.

Painting in water colors, Millicent Vigar.

Burnt wood two piece, Mrs. McArthur.

Pierced brass, Mrs. Young.

Boy's Blouse, Mrs. Dodds.

House Plants, Mrs. Dodds.

Fancy Knitting, Mrs. McArthur.

The announcement of the death of Alexander Yule on the 18th inst. was received with the deepest regret here, and sincere sympathy is extended to his wife and two small children in their great bereavement as well as other relatives who survive him. Deceased was born at Keith, Banffshire, Scotland, 31 years ago, and came to Gleichen about six years ago, and made for himself many friends who will ever remember him as a true friend, a devoted husband and a kind father. Besides his wife and children he leaves to mourn his loss an aged father and two married sisters in Scotland, as well as his brothers William in Manitoba and George and David in Gleichen. He had been ailing for about three years past and died at his home near Carseland. Undertaker C. Chase brought the remains to Gleichen, where Rev. Mr. Neikle conducted services Thursday afternoon after which a number of relatives and friends accompanied them to the cemetery where the last sad rites were performed.

Buy your shot gun shells, rifle shells, shot guns and your sporting goods from the Gleichen Trading Co. Also second hand guns and rifles for sale at low prices.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Miss Caroline McMillan left last week to attend Normal at Calgary for second class.

A meeting of the Women's Institute is called for next Wednesday, September 1st, and a full attendance is requested.

Threshers supplies. Everything in connection with threshers sold by the Gleichen Trading Co.

The divine service held at St. John's Memorial church at the North Camp at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon was well attended by the members of Gleichen Lodge No. 36, A. F. & A. M., G. R. A., and many friends. R. W. Bro. Cannon H. W. Stocken, G. C., conducted the impressive and interesting service.

The Gleichen Trading Co sell the genuine endless and seamless Gandy English made belts at special low prices.

Frank T. Hill is the happiest man in Alberta and it is all over a little newspaper clipping that reads like this: "Hill—At Moosomin, Sask., on Saturday, August 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Hill, of Gleichen, a son". Who wouldn't be happy?

Don't forget to buy a Jumbo wireless alarm clock, guaranteed for two years, \$3. at the Gleichen Trading Co.

Principal H. Dexter McKay returned last Friday to take up his duties at the public school, and very much to the surprise of his friends announced his marriage on Thursday, August 19th, at Frank Alta, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Simpson. Saturday night, however, a number of his friends returned the surprise by giving him a real western welcome at his home on Eighth avenue. "Mac" never dreamed he had so many noisy friends in town, but he was equal to the occasion and froze them up with ice cream.

The dark nights are coming, prepared by buying a flash light from the Gleichen Trading Co. \$1. up. All patterns, extra batteries and bulbs.

On Monday two of our small boys appeared before F. C. Vigar, J. P., charged by Secy. Peter Maclean with breaking windows in the Agricultural building. A leather strap of generous proportions rested on the justice's desk ready for use but after giving the boys a severe reprimand he decided to allow them their liberty without calling upon its use. However, should any of the boys appear before him again on a similar charge they need not expect to get off so easily.

The Gleichen Trading Co., have made preparations for a record business in hunting goods. Single barrel shot guns with ejector from \$9.50 up. Double barrel from \$15 to \$65. Gun cases from \$5. up; game carriers, shell vests, caps, etc.

Coming Events

Aug. 19-20—Gleichen Exhibition.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Expert Binder Repairing

EXPERT Binder Repairer—Don't buy a new binder. Have your old one repaired by an expert in the business. Call up Roy M. Allen or the Palace Hotel and ask for C. C. Ryan.

Now is the Time to Prepare Your Exhibits

The Call has received a copy of the list of prizes offered for the Exhibition of Soil Products to be held in connection with the ninth annual Western Canada Irrigation convention to be held at Bassano Nov. 23-24-25 a copy of which will appear in our next issue. In these hard times it has been difficult to raise money for prizes, but we note these are worth striving for, and, as far as the money would allow, every possible kind of crop has some award for it.

We would advise our farmers to now set aside their best products for display at this exhibition, as it will be a very easy matter to do so now, whereas after harvest it may prove quite difficult to make a good selection.

Never before has the Association held its convention so late in the year, but the idea is to suit the convenience of the farmer, who, it is hoped, at that late date will have his crop in and be free to take part in the deliberations of this congress.

The Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, will preside at the convention, and the soil products will be judged by Messrs. W. H. Fairfield, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge; George H. Hutton, superintendent of the Experimental farm at Lacombe; E. A. Howes, dean of the University of Edmonton; and Deputy Minister of Agriculture Scott of British Columbia.

This association has no source of income other than such grants as are made to it by the Dominion or Provincial governments and private individuals. All officers are purely honorary, and no charge is made to delegates taking part in the proceedings of the convention or for literature which is sent to them throughout the year.

It is hardly necessary to add that the prizes are offered for irrigated and non-irrigated soil products.

Pte. T. W. Woodland Writes From England

Otterpool Camp, England
August 8th, 1915.

Editor GLEICHEN CALL:
Gleichen, Alberta.

Dear Sir,—
Just a few lines to let you know how the 31st Battalion is getting along. You will see by the above address that we are at a little place named Otterpool, about eight miles from Shorncliffe. We were moved here from Lydd last week, after completing our musketry there.

We have been getting very wet weather lately and you will know what it is like sleeping in tents. The rain coming through nearly all the time we have a very hard job to keep our equipments in good shape with the rain and mud. Yet the boys are very cheerful and nothing seems to upset them in the least, all being in good spirits. Only yesterday we marched about eight miles to be reviewed by Bonar-Law, and after being wet through three times they started to sing. Are we down-hearted? Oh! no, no, no! They are a very fine bunch of fellows and it makes one feel quite proud to belong to them.

We are through with our training now and may leave for the front at any time. The boys are most anxious to get there, and no doubt there will be some great cheering when we get the order to move.

I might state on behalf of the boys in our tent that having read a letter in your valuable paper—we value it more than ever here—concerning some of the boys being panicky and chased by a torpedo on the way over that this was not the case. They would not have thought of it had it not been for the life-boat practice.

Congratulations on the big success of the Gleichen Stampede. Let us hope that other towns will do their share as well as Gleichen for such a good cause.

Trusting you have the best of luck with the crops in the Gleichen district, and with the best wishes from the boys for the success of the Gleichen CALL, I remain,
Yours truly,
T. W. WOODLAND.
No. 80205 C Company, 31st Batt.



The Supreme Court of Alberta, 1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the Fall of 1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

SITTINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION

Edmonton, Third Tuesday in September.

Calgary, Second Tuesday in November.

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL NON-JURY CAUSES

Edmonton and Calgary. Third Monday in September and each Monday thereafter, except during vacation.

FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL JURY CAUSES

Edmonton and Calgary. Second Tuesday in November.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CAUSES

Edmonton and Calgary. First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin, First Tuesday in October.

Stettler, Third Tuesday in October.

Red Deer, Third Tuesday in September.

Medicine Hat, Fourth Tuesday in October.

Macleod, First Tuesday in November.

Lethbridge, Third Tuesday in September.

FOR TRIAL OF ALL CIVIL CAUSES

Wetaskiwin. Fifth Tuesday in November.

Stettler, Second Tuesday in December.

Red Deer, Fourth Tuesday in November.

Medicine Hat, First Tuesday in December.

Macleod, First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge, Fourth Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 27th day of July, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Alberta Estray Law

The Alberta Estray Law prescribes that the party who takes up an estray animal must immediately notify the brand reader nearest to his place to come out and examine the animal and take a copy of the brand, if any, on the animal. Then an advertisement must be inserted in the nearest local paper and also in the Alberta Gazette, and until the law is complied with the holder of an astray cannot collect any fee for his trouble or feed. Prompt action must be taken, the law being very strict in this matter. The brand readers are entitled to a fee of two dollars for each animal they examine and mileage to the amount of 10c per mile, not to exceed 30 miles. The cost of the advertising and the reading of the brands is a charge against the estray animal and must be paid when the animal is claimed. The party holding the animal is responsible for all charges until it is sold or redeemed by the owner. No charges for feed are allowed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of November. From November 15 to April 15 a fee of 15c per head per day is allowed for horses and cattle dating from the day on which the notice is mailed to the owner of the estray animal or to the Alberta Gazette, but not exceeding the sum of nine dollars. South of the 29th township only five cents a day is allowed for feed and the total cost is limited to three dollars.

Klebe's Orchestra

Two to Five Piece Orchestra Furnished for all Occasions

Satisfaction guaranteed. New music. Moderate terms.

Bassano, - - Alberta

CANADIAN PACIFIC SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

Circle tour through Revelstoke & Kootenay

A splendid vacation trip for teachers and others. Very low fares from all stations. Good for 3 months. \$22 from Calgary.

To Eastern Canada.

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island at low fares. Liberal limits, stop overs and diverse routings.

Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions.

Reduced fares from all points when going to the Expositions.

Pacific Coast Excursions.

When going to the Pacific Coast, it will profit you to travel through your own wonderland—The Canadian Rockies—visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, thence via Vancouver.

Particulars from nearest Agent or from
16 R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal, Bankhead Hard Coal, and Briquettes.

Phone 37

And get their prices for cleaning your yard this spring. Satisfaction guaranteed at lowest prices.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

See us about having your garden Plowed. We will do it.

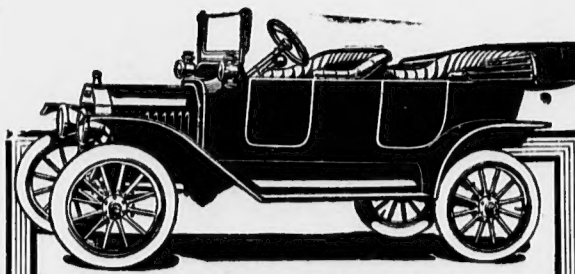
We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

Exhibition Prices

When in Gleichen at the Exhibition don't forget to call on us and get your clothing and requirements for harvest time. We have a large and well assorted stock of. Overalls from \$1.00 to \$1.35 a pair. Boots and shoes at all prices. Straw wearing hats at 25c. Hot weather underwear at 1.00 a suit. Sox from 10c pair upwards. Cloth pants from 1.95 upwards. Broad brim hats at 1.50. Large assortment of felt hats worth 3.00 selling at 1.95. Leather gloves from 75 cents upwards. Corduroy Pants at 4.50. Strong Work Shirts from 75c to 1.75. We cordially invite inspection.

THE HICK'S TRADING Co.



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout \$480

Ford Touring Car \$580

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. McKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.

Ford